

INC

He who entered in the first act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, must not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *incest* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

INCESTUOUS. *adj.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou simular of virtue,
That art *incestuous*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
We may easily guess with what impatience the world would have heard an *incestuous* Herod discoursing of chastity. *South.*
Ere you reach to this *incestuous* love, *Dryden.*
You must divine and human rights remove. *Dryden.*

INCESTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *incestuous*.] With unnatural love. Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*. *Dryden.*

INCH. *n. f.* [*ince*, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.
A foot is the sixth part of the stature of man, a span one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one seventy-second. *Holder on Time.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.
The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
As in lasting, so in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a span. *Donne.*
Is it so desirable a condition to consume by *inches*, and lose one's blood by drops? *Collier.*
He should never miss, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of space. *Blackmore.*
The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Sw.*

3. A nice point of time.
Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*. *Shakespeare.*

TO INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.
Valiant they say, but very popular;
He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly. *Ainslie.*

TO INCH. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.
Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four *inched* bridges. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

INCHPIN. *n. f.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *n. f.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.
All th' infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inchmeal* a disease! *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

TO INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

INCHOATION. *n. f.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It discerneth of four kinds of causes; forces, frauds, crimes various of felonious, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCHOATIVE. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Latin.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

TO INCIDE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, to cut, Latin.]

Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus some expectorating medicines are said to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menses are promoted by all saponaceous substances, which *incide* the mucus in the first passages. *Arbutnot.*

INCIDENCE. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

INCIDENCY. *n. f.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *incidences*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurrences of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is said to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a straight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrors there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object to the glass, and from the glass to the eye. *Bacon.*

In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions, whether it be that some of the incident rays are refracted more and others less constantly, or one and the same ray is by refraction disturbed. *Newton's Opt.*

The permanent whiteness argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no such separation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

He enjoys his happy state most when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidence* of his happiness. *Norris.*

2. [*Incidents*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty.

What *incidence* thou do'st guess of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

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INCIDENT. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incident*, Latin.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so likewise mens rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered. *Hobbes.*

I would note in children not only their articulate answers, but likewise smiles and frowns upon *incident* occasions. *Watts.*

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is sometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whose, whom, &c. which make another proposition: as, every man, who is pious, shall be saved: Julius, whose surname was Cæsar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many pores. Here the whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Constancy is such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks all those failures of kindness, that through passion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of. *South's Sermons.*

INCIDENT. *n. f.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty.

His wisdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulness. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No person, no *incident* in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. *Dryden's Dufresney.*

INCIDENTAL. *adj.* Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate.

The satisfaction you received from those *incident* discourses which we have wandered into. *Milton.*

By some religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incident* business, to be done when they have nothing else to do. *Rogers's Sermons.*

INCIDENTALLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

These general rules are but occasionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderfon.*

I treat either purposely or *incidentally* of colours. *Boyle.*

INCIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongst the judges what should be done for the king himself, who was attained; but resolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

TO INCINERATE. *v. a.* [*in cinere*, Latin.] To burn to ashes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurates, and then maketh fragile; and lastly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Fire burneth wood, making it first luminous, then black and brittle, and lastly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

These dregs stick in the capillary inflections of the stomach, and are soon *incinerated* and calcined into such salts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Consumption.*

INCINERATION. *n. f.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to ashes.

I observed in the fixt salt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taste not unlike common salt, and very differing from the caustick lixiviate taste of other salts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *n. f.* [*in* and *circumspection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

INCISED. *adj.* [*inciser*, Fr. *incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting: as, an *incised* wound.

I brought the *incised* lips together. *Wise man's Surgery.*

INCISION. *n. f.* [*incision*, Fr. *inciso*, Latin.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Generally used for wounds made by a chirurgion.

Let us make *incision* for your love,
To prove whose blood is reddest, his or mine. *Shakespeare.*
God hear thee, shallow man: God make *incision* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admission of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreshments of a shower. *South's Sermons.*

A small *incision* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines.

Absterfion is a scouring off, or *incision* of the more viscous humours, and making them more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which scour-eth linen cloth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

INCISIVE. *adj.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuscles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very piercing and *incisive* liquors. *Boyle.*

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INCISOR. *n. f.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY. *adj.* [*incisore*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCISURE. *n. f.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in some with a deep *incisure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and more easy comminuting of hard food. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INCITATION. *n. f.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse.

Dr. Ridley, in his tract of magnetical bodies, defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and disposition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The multitude of objects do proportionally multiply both the possibilities and *incitations*. *Governor of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other passions to act with the utmost impetuosity. *Decay of Piety.*

TO INCITE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall *incite* us to? *Shakespeare's H. V.*
No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

The principles of nature and common reason, which in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for assistance to a single person than a multitude. *Swift.*

INCITEMENT. *n. f.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having such *incitements* to make him desirous of all furtherances unto his cause, could espy in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

A person sent higher by some good providence, to be the occasion and *incitement* of great good to this island. *Milton.*

If thou must reform the stubborn times,
From the long records of distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

INCIVIL. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpolished. See **UNCIVIL.**

INCIVILITY. *n. f.* [*incivilité*, Fr. in and civility.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

He does offend against that reverence which is due to the common apprehensions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greatest *incivility*. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

2. Act of rudeness.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, uncivil jests, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

INCLEMENT. *n. f.* [*inclement*, Fr. *inclementis*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclement* some ease we find:
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

INCLEMENT. *adj.* [*in* and *clement*, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tenderness; harsh.

Teach us further by what means to shun
Th' *inclement* seasons, rain, ice, hail and snow. *Milton.*

Naked, defenceless, on a foreign land;
Propitious to my wants, a vest supply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* sky. *Pope.*

INCLINABLE. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing; tending by disposition.

People are not always *inclinable* to the best. *Spenser.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could espy in the whole scripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterness of certain mens writings, who spared him little, made him, for their sakes, the less *inclinable* to that truth which he himself should have honoured. *Hooker.*

Desire,
Inclinable now grown to touch or taste,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. Having a tendency.

If such a crust naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable* to fall this thousand years than the last; but if the crust was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *n. f.* [*inclination*, *inclinatio*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same *inclination* to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. *Newton's Opt.*

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2. Natural aptness.

Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way. *Addison.*

3. Propension of mind; favourable disposition; incipient desire.

The king was wonderfully disquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination* to the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A mere *inclination* to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for such: for otherwise how should they so often plead and rest in the honest and well-inclined disposition of their minds, when they are justly charged with an actual non-performance of the law. *South's Sermons.*

4. Love; affection.

We have had few knowing painters, because of the little *inclination* which princes have for painting. *Dryden.*

5. Disposition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the East or West.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some feces or sediment by only sloping the vessel, which is also called decantation. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORY. *adj.* [from *inclino*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be destroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

INCLINATORILY. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one side or the other; with some deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eastern or western points, they discover some verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TO INCLINE. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Latin; *inclinor*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part.

Her house *inclined* unto death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov. ii. 18.*

Still to this place
My heart *inclines*, still hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning.

Doth his majesty
Incline to it, or no?
—He seems indifferent;
Or rather swaying more upon our part. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

TO INCLINE. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state.

The timely dew of sleep,
Now falling with soft slumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring structure to the palace join'd;
To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*. *Pope.*

2. To turn the desire towards any thing.

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superior kind,
And made my court. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

TO INCLIP. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.*

TO INCLOISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloister*.] To shut up in a cloister.

TO INCLOUD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakespeare's*

TO INCLUDE. *v. a.* [*include*, Latin.]

1. To inclose; to shut in.

2. To comprise; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to *include* the same within one intire leaf.

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

INCLUSIVE. *adj.* [*inclusif*, French.]

1. Inclosing; encircling.

O, would that the *inclusive* verge
Of golden metal, that mult round my brow,
Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain. *Shakespeare's R. III.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *inclusive* down to cells. *Swift.*